Imperialism (pg.546) - a policy of extending your rule over foreign countries. Importance was that this desire helped America gain new territories and other things.

John Fiske (pg.546) – The first to advance the argument that Darwinism applied to nations – where strong nations were to dominate weaker ones. Importance was that this helped argue that imperialism was right (for the time).

James G. Blaine (pg.548) – the secretary of state in two Republican administrations in the 1880s. Importance was that he led early efforts to expand American influence into Latin America and created the Pan-American Union. The Cleveland administration had also done the same.

Queen Liliuokalani (pg.548) - a powerful nationalist of the native Hawaiians who did not accept the American’s insubordination. Importance was that she managed to take control of two years, but during her rule, the Americans had taken control by lowering the value of Hawaiian sugar. The Americans had also acquired Samoa.

Cuban Revolt (pg.552) – (what the term says, occurred for a while, but most active during 1895). Importance was that these revolts had started to receive American support.

The *Maine* (pg.553) – an American battleship. Importance was that this was believed to have been destroyed by the Spanish. Importance was that the loss of this ship and its 260 people had provoked America into joining the war.

“A splendid little war” (pg.553) – otherwise known as the Spanish-American War, this was a conflict in America trying to help the Cubans win their independence. Importance was that this was short and had benefited America a lot.

Commodore George Dewey (pg.554) – the commander of the Pacific squadron (America). Importance was that he helped capture the Philippines for America.

General William R. Shafter (pg.555) – the American commander in the Spanish-American War. Importance was that he won in the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill (where they were the called the Rough Riders and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had become a hero after trying to ensure that his regiment made it to the front before the fighting ended.

Anti-Imperialist League (pg.557) – A league determined to stop the acquisition of the Philippines; had some of the most powerful figures in the World: Andrew Carnegie, Mark Twain, etc. Importance was that they established some problems of imperialism.

Election of 1900 (pg.558) – Candidates: Bryan (Republican) or McKinley (Democrat, winner). Importance was that this outcome showed that most Americans had favored imperialism.

Platt Amendment (pg.558) – an amendment in response to Cuba’s action of making up a constitution that made no reference to the US. Importance was that it barred Cuba from making treaties with other nations (no foreign policy control), gave the US the right to intervene in Cuba to preserve independence, life, property, etc.

Emilio Aguinaldo (pg.559) – the Filipinos’ leader during their rebellion during Spanish and now American rule. Importance was that he tried to become the legitimate government of the nation (make its independence from them, eventually turned into a war).

Hay’s “Open Door Notes” (pg.561) – A given sphere of influence in China, asked for three principles. Importance was this had caused the Boxer Rebellion where it was a siege of the entire foreign diplomatic corps; they took refuge in the British embassy in Peking.

(Yellow Journalism can be found in Unit IV page).